

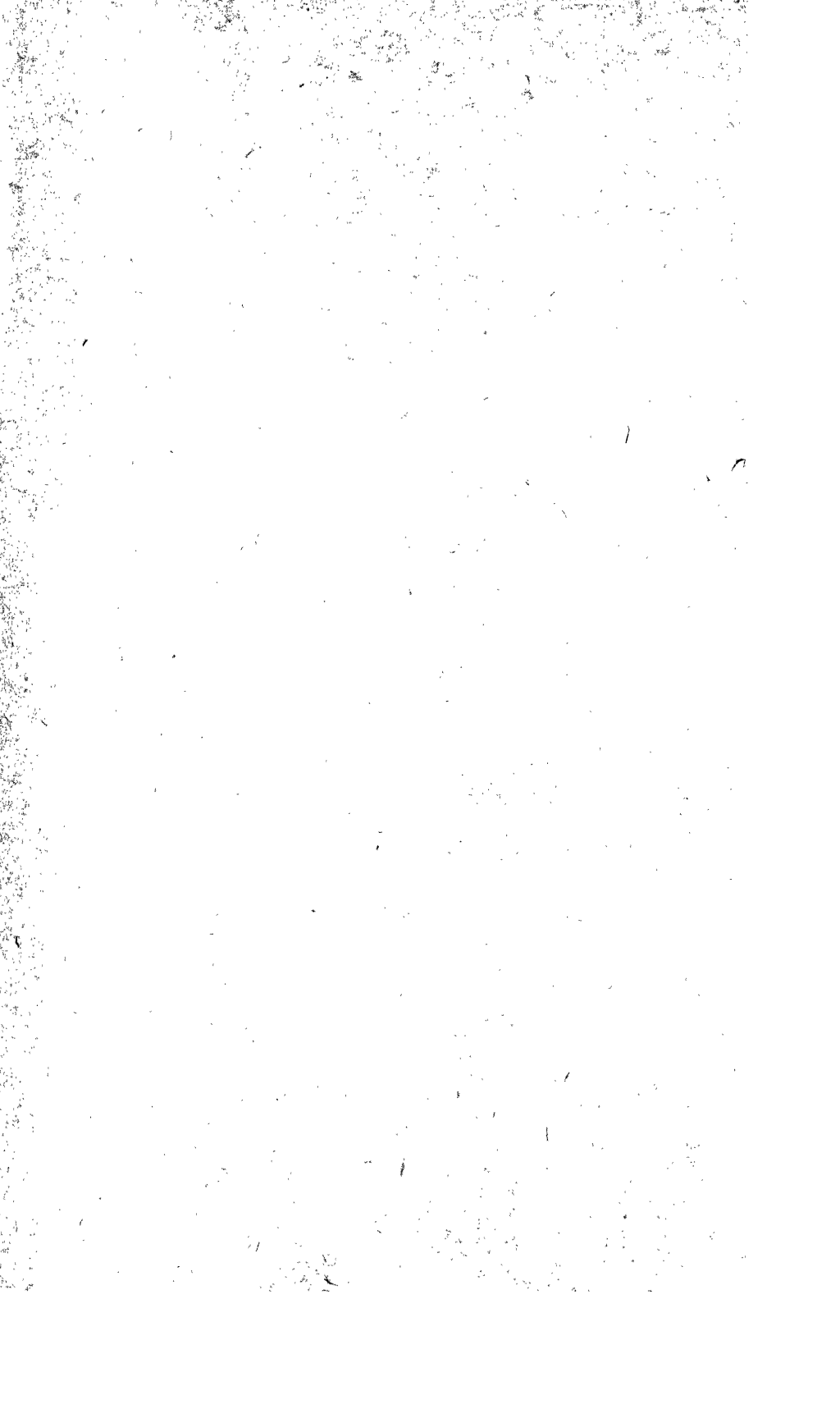
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PAPERS

OF THE

HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

No. 10.

HONOLULU IN 1853.

BY MR. WARREN GOODALE.

AND

SUPPLEMENT TO THE SAME BY MR. T. G. THURM.

May: J. M. Spaulding
94
4-11-1924

HONOLULU IN 1853,

BY WARREN GOODALE.

READ BEFORE THE HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

JULY 2, 1897.

HONOLULU, H. I., February 22nd 1897.

TO THE HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

Honolulu, Oahu.

A few weeks since, recalling to mind that I had a set of six lithographic views of Honolulu, taken in 1853, in my cabinet of Hawaiian antiquities in Marlboro, Mass., and that they might be of more value here than there, where they might be of much interest in studying the growth of the city and the changes in its appearance, and that your Society or the Pauahi Museum would prize them with some reminiscences which I can add, I sent for them to be returned, and now offer them to the Society through you.

In the early 50's, Paul Emmert, an artist, was living in Honolulu. I think he did not excel as a portrait painter, though he may have taken a few portraits of some of the chiefs.

Mr. Stanley, who had spent many years among the Indians of the northwest coast, and whose portraits of Indian chiefs make such a rare and valuable part of the Smithsonian collections, had been here and had secured portraits of a few Hawaiian chiefs, which may be included in that collection, which he had intended to be for types of the different races among whom he had lived.

While Emmert was in Honolulu he made a series of sketches of the town, one from the harbor and five from the bell-deck of the Catholic Cathedral, which Burgess drew on stone, and which were afterwards lithographed in San Francisco. There were but few copies sold as the sets were necessarily held at a high price, but they were considered valuable at the time as the result of much patient and persistent labor on the part of the artist, not only in taking the sketches of the private and public buildings which form the borders, but the bird's-eye-views from the tower are really monumental work. A few of the buildings remain after these forty years, and there is an opportunity to criticize some of the perspectives, though I am not inclined to do so, as most of the drawings are suggestively correct. You will see to what I refer in the sketch of the Market house (now Brewer & Co.'s) in the first sheet.

I would here notice a point that I cannot understand, why the artist has not sketched a single building east of Punchbowl street. In all future times, as long as Honolulu may exist, there is no quarter that has had the influence or would hold the interest that clings around the block bounded by King, Punchbowl, Beretania and Alapai streets. The famous and infamous American Hospital was at the corner of Punchbowl and Beretania, the Mission was in that block containing the depository of their supplies, the Chamberlain house, which was designed, built and used as their depot, as can now be seen from its deep cellar, large doors and beam at the makai end for hoisting in goods, the first house of all, (the Bingham house) around which you have lately put a cluster of reminiscences, the Castle home, source of so great and beneficent influence, past, present and future, Rogers' house on Printer's lane and more than all and above all these, on the ground now covered by the Kawaiahao Female Seminary, the Armstrong-Clark house with the Mission Press and Bindery, from whence were issued the Bible and all the books of the Mission.

The Judd-Dimond house was at the corner of King and Punchbowl streets, where the Hopper house is now.

Kapaakea and his wife, Keohokalole, had their large and comfortable thatched house near the Pumping Station on the slope of Punchbowl.

Jarrett and Geo. Bush had houses near Thomas Square.

There is no trace of Punahou. What an omission!

You may know something of my qualifications to speak of persons and places in Honolulu in the past, but allow me to refer briefly to my experiences there from October, 1847, till 1867.

It may seem egotistical, but I claim as full and as all round knowledge of the place, people and locality as any one I can think of as living there now, and though I cannot verify some of the statements I may make by reference to the files of newspapers of that day as I should like to do, I shall try to make no great mistakes.

I would yield my impressions somewhat to Jas. I. Dowsett or to J. O. Carter as to "Down Town," and to H. M. Whitney, Mark Robinson, O. H. Gulick and others as to the other part.

My credentials are comprised in this; October and November, 1847, I was connected with the ship "Minstrel" in the harbor and at the wharf.

From May, 1848, for twelve months, I was a member of the Royal School family, tutor from 2 to 4 p. m., and chaperon (if that is the word for the duty) in their afternoon rides and sports, the forenoon's clerk to Mr. Armstrong, Minister of Public Instruction and Kahukula or District Inspector of schools, then Marshal till October, living in the fort near Governor Kekuanaoa, covering the time of the visit of the British ship "Amphitrite" with the best behaved crew on liberty I ever had dealing with, of the U. S. Frigate "Ohio" with the very worst,—a crew of 800 men,—beach combers picked up on the coast of Mexico after the Mexican War, and also including the time of the French occupation, and all this time Jailor, Officer of the Police Court daily, and of the Superior Court in term time with only one foreigner assisting.

Then two and a half years as Chief clerk of the Interior Department with Keoni Ana, who was Minister.

In 1853, when these drawings were made, I was Collector-General of Customs. So you will see that my duties brought me into contact with all sorts and conditions of men, and into many localities, from the homes which it was a privilege to visit, the churches and Government Offices, to the prisons, down through Cow Bay, Black Sea, Bubo Alley and other slums, now happily wiped out by the cleansing action of fire.

But you will be wearied by this preface, already too extended.

View No. 1 of Emmert's pictures is from Sea and Sumner's Reef near the Light House,—beginning near the extreme left we have the building marked Honolulu Iron Works, which was built for a flour mill, and was burned in the year 1860. In this building flour was made and at one time an attempt at making hard bread from wheat grown on Maui, but it was so hard and flinty that it did not find a market, and the growth of wheat was given up. The first attempts at cleaning rice were made in this building.

Next, passing to the right, was the old Custom House still standing; next, the premises of Ladd & Co., occupying the Ewa north corner of Nuuanu and Queen; next, the Market house now occupied by Brewer & Co.; next, the smaller buildings till we come to the Hale Mahoe standing on the south side of Queen street at the foot of Kaahumanu, where Allen & Robinson's building now stands; next, a stone building in Robinson & Co.'s Ship Yard, the only place in this part of the Pacific where ships could be hove down and repaired. This brings us to the extreme right where the three arches are, the prison walls inside the Fort, while the background of the picture includes Nuuanu and Pauoa valleys, the mountain peaks and Punchbowl Hill forming the extreme background of the picture.

The view inside of the Fort in the upper centre of the surrounding buildings is the most correct view of the interior of the Fort of which I have any knowledge. This was built in 1816, taken possession of and damaged by the French in 1849, and demolished in 1857.

The main entrance was at the foot of Fort street. The sally

port was at the makai side where water reached it at high tide.

Entering the Fort by a small wicket in the large gates, we turn to the left, ascending to the top of the wall. The first low arched building was the powder magazine, the second arched building held the gallows frame, the coral building was the Marshal's residence, and the long building was Governor Kekuanaoa's residence and office. The first courts of the Islands were held here. On the extreme right of the picture which would be the southwest corner of the Fort, are three arched prison rooms, and at the northwest corner are three more. Around on the walls were ship's cannon of various calibres. At the foot of the flag staff was a large 32-pounder of Spanish or Austrian casting, for which it was said the Government had paid \$10,000. There was a coat of arms in high relief and of fine workmanship. Just before the trunnions and behind this on a scroll in raised letters was the name of the piece, "La Regina," and on another scroll on the re-enforce was the motto "Ultima Ratio Regum."

The border picture marked No. 7, and called the Armory, was better known as Mauna Kilika, and was built in 1840, being one of the first Government buildings. The Parliament met here, the first written constitution was constructed here, the Land Commission met here, and many of the historical associations of the country are connected with it.

When there was trouble with the French (which came to a crisis in 1849, having been brought about in great measure by personal quarrels between Dillon and Wyllie, the Minister of Foreign Affairs), and the French threatened to bombard the town unless ten peremptory demands were complied with, it became known that the Government would not yield. It was well understood that the French Consul and Admiral De Tromelin were in earnest, and there was of course great excitement in the city. The British Commissioner and the American Consul, Judge Terrill, entered a solemn protest lest the property of foreigners in the city should be injured.

The American sloop of war "Preble" had arrived a few days

previously from China, and was anchored inside of the French steamer "Gassendi."

She had lost many men in China from dysentery and most of the survivors of the crew were still suffering. The Government had allowed the Captain the use of Mauna Kilika for a hospital for such of his men as were able to be moved on shore, leaving him only men enough on board to man a boat and one battery. He put springs on his cable and swung around broadside to the "Gassendi," and sent word on board that if they fired on the Fort and disturbed the men in his hospital he would "blow them out of the water." As Mauna Kilika stood outside of the south-east side of the Fort, it would be in the line of fire. We saw them manning the boats of the French Frigate "Poursuivante" lying outside the reef. About noon, C. R. Bishop, who was Collector of Customs, closed the Custom House and went up town. The Executive Ministers who had offices in the Honolulu House (the building marked No. 4) now Thurston & Stanley's office, took such documents as they might need at once, closed their offices and the iron gates in front, and went up to the Palace.

The Governor, at the Fort, sent up new halyards and a small new flag. He sent his family to his outside residence, and there remained in the Fort only the Governor, the Marshal (myself) and the prisoners who were locked into their rooms. As the boats came in from the "Poursuivante" and passed the "Gassendi," they were joined by the latter's boats. The French troops landed at the foot of Nuuanu street. There was great confusion, the people on shore mixing in with the troops as they landed and all the way to the Fort. Neither the French nor the crowd seemed to have the right of way. Marching into the Fort the French troops formed in line in the Plaza. The officer in command, seeing an officer on the walls of the Fort, went to him, and saluting him began to explain to him what he was there for. The Governor did not understand his French nor his English, so he turned to me and asked if I understood Hawaiian, I told him "Yes." He then repeated his speech to the Governor, the Governor, however,

glanced at me and shook his head, meaning that I should not interpret, and said to me that he was going up to the Palace. The French officer then asked me who occupied the small house, I replied that I did so, and that I was there to look out for the prisoners in the cells. He said that he must have my rooms for officers' quarters and the prison rooms for barracks, and he at once turned the prisoners out at the sally port.

The French remained nearly a week, when from the look-outs from which the interior of the Fort could be seen we saw them making preparations for departure. They destroyed the Governor's furniture, broke nearly every window in his house, and covered the walls with slanderous words and pictures, inside and out, broke the trunnions off all the iron cannon mounted on the walls, piled the carriages together and burned them, officers and men joining in the destruction.

The composition gun "La Regina" resisted all their efforts to break the trunnions, even after procuring cold chisels with which they made deep cuts, so they rammed it full of grass, gravel and stones, boarded their boats and left. The brass cannon was afterwards sold for \$600 and sent to the New York Bell Foundry.

In a few days the Admiral and the Consul left Honolulu, taking with them the Government schooner "Kamehameha III."

The border picture marked No. 9 is the "Charity School," of which there should be written a complete history. The foreign residents were having large families, and there were also many fatherless half castes.

Funds were raised in 1832 for the erection of this building, which was of coral stone and stood in a lane running from King street to Queen street near the Waikiki end of the Judiciary building. They bought a lot and built a residence for the first teacher, Andrew Johnstone and his wife, at the corner of King and Alapai streets, the present residence of Chas. H. Atherton. Stephen Reynolds, whose store was in the lot opposite the present Station House, and whose residence now faces Union and Hotel streets, took special interest in this school. I have often stood in the

street when he had his weekly dancing school for the pupils, and seen him playing his violin and teaching the steps.

The Charity School was built in 1832, eight years before the Royal Schools, and nine years before Punahou School. Reynold's house is No. 9, Plate 2. His store is No. 13, Plate 3.

The border picture marked No. 1, called the "Royal School," at the junction of Emma and Punchbowl streets, is called that only because it followed the real Royal School. This was situated on a large lot on Palace Walk, north of the Palace where the Drill Shed and Barracks now are.

The older scholars, of whom there were only thirteen, had left the school, Alexander Liholiho going into Mr. Bates' office, Lot Kamehameha into Judge Lee's office, and William Lunalilo into Mr. Wyllie's office.

Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Pratt, Mary Paiaina (who married Griswold) and Jane Luhiau, who married Jasper, had also left the school. John Ii, and Sarai, his wife, who had been guardians of the persons of the young chiefs, took most of the younger scholars into their family. They lived where the Judiciary Building is.

The border picture No. 5 bears a resemblance to the old Palace.

The grounds now occupied by the Executive Buildings were divided into three parts by high coral walls running from King street to Palace Walk.

The Ewa side, third, contained the residences of Henry Sea and William Sumner, Plate 5, Nos. 13 and 16, of Keoni Ana and of Prince Lot, Plate 3, No. 5, on the corner of King and Richards streets, called Haliimaile. The Waikiki, third, belonged to Kekau-juohi, the mother of Lunalilo. This contained the Royal Mausoleum, and it was in consequence of the rivalry between her son and the children of Konia (Kinau?) that the mausoleum in Nuuanu was built and the remains of the chiefs removed.

The churches on this plate are easily recognized, with the exception of the Native church, No. 11, (Smith's Church) since replaced by Kaumakapili Church, which now has two towers.

The steamer "Akamai," view 14, has a history which has been

often told. The Bethel was built in 1833. Kawaiahao Church was commenced in 1840, and completed in 1842. The Court House was built in 1851.

Punahou was commenced in 1841. Public streets were commenced in 1837. The first edition of the Bible was published in 1839.

Where the two small sheds are between the Custom House and the Market House, the first water pipe was laid in 1847, bringing water from the taro patches and *auwais* back of the present High School.

On picture No. 6 of the Court House, now Hackfeld & Co.'s store, there is, I think, an anachronism. I think the small carriages drawn by natives had gone out of use before 1853 when these pictures were taken. I recollect only three after 1850.

LIST OF PICTURES OF HONOLULU

Presented by the late W. Goodale to the Historical Society.

PLATE No. 1,

View of Honolulu from a Point Near the Lighthouse.

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|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| CUT No.1, The Old Custom House | CUT No.8, Royal School |
| 2, Interior of the Fort | 9, Charity School |
| 3, Old Market House | 10, Stone Church, (Kawatahao) |
| 4, Honolulu House | 11, Catholic Church |
| 5, Old Palace | 12, Kaumakapili Church |
| 6, Court House | 13, Bethel Church |
| 7, Armory, (Mauna Kilika) | 14, Steamer Akamai |

PLATE No. 2,

View of Honolulu from the Catholic Church, looking South-east.

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| CUT No.1, John Young's House | CUT No.8, United States Consulate |
| 2, Mr. Angel, U. S. Consul's Residence | 9, Mr. Reynolds, Consul of Bremen |
| 3, Gen. Miller, H. B. M. Consul's Residence | 10, Mr. E. O. Hall's Res. |
| 4, M. Perrin, French Consul's Residence | 11, Mr. Davis, Consul of Peru |
| 5, Princes Alexander and Lot, (Halimaile) | 12, Mr. Wyllie's Residence |
| 6, Mr. Armstrong's Res. | 13, Mr. Gregg, United States Commissioner |
| 7, L. Anthon, Danish Consul's House | 14, Mr. Montgomery |
| | 15, Mr. Hackfeld, Consul of Sweden |

PLATE No. 3,

View of Honolulu from the Catholic Church, looking Southwestward.

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| CUT No.1, Dentist Office | CUT No.9, H. Hackfeld & Co |
| 2, Commercial Hotel | 10, Ruggles & Co, Drug Store |
| 3, National Hotel, etc | 11, French Store, P. Mitchell |
| 4, French Hotel | 12, Reynold's Store |
| 5, F. Spencer | 13, Chas. Vincent |
| 6, I. A. Franz & Fisher, Cabinet Makers | 14, Globe Hotel |
| 7, Tailor Shop, C. Nicholson | 15, Hudson Bay Co |
| 8, Stuart & Rahe, Cabinet Makers | 16, Dr. Lathrop, Drug Store |

PLATE No. 4,

View of Honolulu from the Catholic Church, looking
Westward.

CUT No. 1, Rice & Co	CUT No. 9, Hawaiian Steam Nav. Co
2, T. Spencer, Ship Chandler	10, Polynesian Office
3, Makee & Anthon's Building	11, Allen & Co
4, C. Brewer & Co	12, Porter & Ogden
5, D. N. Flitner	13, B. F. Snow
6, J. C. Spalding	14, Mitchell & Fales, Ship Chandlers
7, Honolulu Iron Works	15, Melchers & Co
8, H. Sea, Coady & Co	16, Von Holt & Heuck

PLATE No. 5,

View of Honolulu from the Catholic Church, looking
Northwest.

CUT No. 1, Bullion	CUT No. 9, Mr. Dowsett
2, Mr. J. Dudoit	10, Porter & Ogden Res.
3, Capt. Snow's Residence	11, Macfarlane Res.
4, Mr. Cartwright's Res.	12, Mr. Sumner's Res.
5, J. C. Spalding's Res.	13, Dr. Wood's Res.
6, T. Spencer's Res.	14, The "Bungalow"
7, Dr. Ford	15, Dr. Newcomb
8, Capt. Crabbe	16, Mr. Sea

PLATE No. 6,

View of Honolulu from Catholic Church, looking Mauka.

CUT No. 1, Dr Lathrop's Res.	CUT No. 9, A. B. Bate's Res.
2, Paki's Res.	10, Capt. Makee's Res.
3, Washington Place	11, Dr. Judd's Res.
4, John II's Res.	12, Dr. Hillebrand's Res.
5, Judge Andrew's Res.	13, Rev. S. C. Damon's Res.
6, John Ladd's Res.	14, Capt. Luce's Res.
7, J. H. Wood's Res.	15, Rev. A. Bishop's Res.
8, Mr. Wood	16, Waterfall, Nuuanu Valley

NOTE—Our lamented friend, the late Mr. Warren Goodale, having left his paper on OLD HONOLULU incomplete, Mr. Thos. G. Thrum kindly consented to write a continuation of the same, which he has carried out in his usual accurate and exhaustive manner. The following article will be of permanent value to the future historians of Honolulu.

W. D. A.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE

By THOS. G. THRUM,

READ BEFORE THE HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY FEB. 11, 1898.

PLATE No. 2—DESCRIPTION OF MARGINAL CUTS.

CUT No. 1—John Young's house, situate on Richards street, at about the present entrance to the grounds of the Executive Building from that thoroughfare. It, as also No. 5, (Haliimaile) gave way to the enlargement of the Palace grounds in 1879. John Young, better known as Keoni Ana, son of John Young of Kamehameha's time, was Minister of the Interior from March, 1846, till June, 1857, when he resigned through ill health and died the month following. He was also Kuhina Nui, or Premier, during this period in the reigns of Kamehameha III and IV, and was succeeded by Princess Victoria Kamamalu.

CUT No. 2—Residence of Alexander G. Angel, U. S. Consul, situate on Fort street, a two-story building still in existence, though somewhat altered, near the Catholic school and now part of its premises. It was known earlier as the "Turrell premises," Joel Turrell, a former American Consul, securing them in 1846, then disposing of his interest therein, in 1854, to W. A. Aldrich, whose home it was up to the time of his departure for San Francisco about ten or twelve years later.

Cut No. 3—Residence of General Miller, H. B. M. Consul, Beretania street, adjoining Washington Place. By the testimony of old residents this building was standing as early as 1833. The earlier occupancy of these premises by Charlton, also the representative of Great Britain, obtained for it among Hawaiians the name “Pelekane,” which was eventually applied to the street on which it fronted. The side street, named after General Miller, was so named much later as he did not arrive here till 1844.

The low cottage, standing far back from the street, with its extensive lawn and branching trees give it, more than any other place here, the appearance of an English home, as in fact it was, continuously, up to 1894, when its lease was transferred by the McKibbins to Liliuokalani.

Cut No. 4—Residence of M. Perrin, French Consul, situate in the lot at the corner of Chaplain and Nuuanu streets. This was the old “Skinner” premises, later given the name of “Eden Place” by Mr. Wyllie, the then owner, in honor of Captain Eden of H. B. M. S. Amphitrite, at whose service it was placed during his visit here in 1849. The building, two-story, of coral, is still standing, occupied by Chinese, and hidden behind wooden structures used as Japanese and Chinese shops.

Cut No. 6—“Stone House,” residence of Richard Armstrong, situated on Beretania, at the head of Richards street, adjoining Washington Place on the north, was built about 1848 or 9. The educational influence of this home, not only in these islands but in the United States, by the founding of the Hampton Institute, through the untiring efforts of one of its sons, the late Gen. Samuel C. Armstrong, is memorable.

The building is now the preparatory department of Oahu College.

- CUT No. 7—Residence of Louis Anthon, Danish Consul, a two-story coral building situate at the corner of Beretania street and Garden lane, erected by Eli Jones about the year 1832. Several years ago the premises became part of the Catholic Mission, adjoining, and the building shown is now the residence of the Bishop. Not long since a wooden addition of some length was made thereto on the Garden lane side, but the front remains
- CUT No. 8—United States Consulate, situate on Queen street, adjoining the Hudson Bay Co.'s premises, long since demolished, its site being covered in part by the new structure occupied by Theo. H. Davies & Co.
- CUT No. 9—Residence of Stephen Reynolds, Consul of Bremen, situated on Union street opposite the Monsarrats, a spacious one-story coral building, built by Geo. Wood sometime in the thirties, and famed in Reynold's time as his (Reynold's) evening dancing school. Since the establishment of the Catholic Sister's School the premises have been taken over by the Mission, and the house materially altered by the erection thereon of a large upper story of wood.
- CUT No. 10—E. O. Hall's residence, Nuuanu Valley, a two-story wooden building with verandahs to both floors. It was erected by Mr. Hall in 1852, and has been the family homestead, continuously up to this writing, with little if any external change. This house, built of white pine, was framed in the East and shipped out "round the Horn."
- CUT No. 11—Residence of Robt. G. Davis, Consul of Peru. This was a cottage which stood in back between Dr. Wood's and Paki's, and was reached by a lane from Hotel street. Some years ago it became part of the Mc. Grew premises, the now "Arlington" property absorbing an adjoining piece and the lane.

CUT No.12--R. C. Wyllie's residence, Rosebank, Nuuanu Valley, now and for some years past owned and occupied by F. A. Schaefer, Esq. Mr. Wyllie arrived here with Genl. Miller in 1844 and was made Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1845 and continued as such up to his death in 1865. He was an indefatigable worker, jealous for the promotion and welfare of Hawaii and the honor of the Kings under whom he served.

CUT No.13--Residence of David L. Gregg, U. S. Commissioner, corner of Hotel and Alakea streets, the site now occupied by the Y. M. C. A. building, for which this cottage was torn down in 1882.

At the close of his term as Commissioner, Mr. Gregg was appointed by Kamehameha IV as Minister of Finance, which position he held, despite much public opposition, till August, 1862.

CUT No.14--Mr. John Montgomery's residence. This was situated beyond Smith's bridge at Kamakela, near the Nuuanu stream, the same premises as have been occupied for a number of years past by the St. Louis College. At the time of Judge Montgomery's occupancy the grounds were noted as being the finest flower garden in the city.

CUT No.15--Residence of Mr. H. Hackfeld, Consul of Sweden. This house was situated on Fort street; it stood in back from the road, just above the old Ehler's store, and for a long time subsequently was occupied as the residence of C. E. Williams. It was still in existence a little while ago as a storehouse in the rear of the Campbell building now occupied by Mr. H. F. Wichman.

PLATE No. 3.

CUT No. 1—Shown simply as “Dentist’s Office,” has historic interest as the late Dr. J Mott Smith’s original establishment that stood on Fort street a little above the French Hotel premises, and which he occupied till moving with Dr. Hillebrand into the two-story wooden building on the corner of Hotel and Fort streets, the site of the new three-story brick edifice known as the Mott Smith building.

CUT No. 2—Commercial Hotel. This is one of the early day concerns that are still with us, and under the same Macfarlane name of ownership as then, situated at the corner of Nuuanu and Beretania streets. The time of its building, and party or parties interested, have not been learned.

CUT No. 3—National Hotel. This was a centrally located and somewhat noted establishment—in its day—carried on by Jos. Booth up to his death in 1868, and for some time afterward by the estate, situated, with several branch concerns, at the corner of Nuuanu and Hotel streets. The building shown stood in the rear and during its existence, for the most part, was simply an eating house. With adjoining buildings it so suffered in the “Chinatown fire” of 1886, that it was torn down for the new street opening and widening which followed that event. Its site is now covered by the Waverly Block.

CUT No. 4—The French Hotel. This building was situated on Fort street, above Hotel, though the premises run through to Union street, as they do to-day. The place had fame in Victor Chancerel’s (the lessor’s) day and natural attractions for many during the French political troubles here. The building shown was afterwards

the Foreign Office and rooms of the Board of Education during the occupancy of the whole premises as Government Offices prior to moving to Aliiolani Hale in 1874. For a number of years past this old hotel has been used as the paint shop and repository of the Carriage factory of Wright Bros. and their predecessors, the front built out on a line with the street and cut up into sundry small shops, so changing the appearance of things as to be beyond recognition by old residents.

Cut No. 5—Frank Spencer, dealer in dry goods and general merchandise, situate on Hotel street, between Nuuanu and the corner of the extension (since the fire of 1886) of Smith street. The two-story building shown was of wood; the rear and upstairs portion being the living rooms of the family. This store, with George Clark's on the opposite side of the way were the fashionable establishments of their day; that is, they catered more for the trade of foreign families.

Cut No. 6—Lafrenz & Fisher, Cabinet makers; subsequently Fisher & Jurgens, then W. Fisher, situate on Hotel street; the building shown is still in existence, adjoining the Y. M. C. A. building, but the present successor to the business is Mr. Wicke, located for some years past around the corner, on Alakea street.

Cut No. 7—Tailor shop of Chas. Nicholson, formerly occupied by Dixon Brothers, general merchants. This was situated on King street, afterwards moved into by Castle & Cooke, and the site on the corner of Bethel street of their present store.

Cut No. 8—Stuart & Rahe, Cabinet makers, successors to R. A. S. Wood, and succeeded in turn by C. E. Williams. The Illustration is of the two-story wooden building situate on Hotel street, near Fort, that served them many years till the march of progress demanded its site for the brick block now existing.

- Cut No. 9—This building shown as Hackfeld & Co's was the old Ehler's store on Fort street, known among the natives as "Hale Kilika"—or silk house, (this must not be confused with Mauna Kilika) and only last year gave way for the new building by Jas. Campbell called the Ehler's Block. This was generally known as the retail branch of Hackfeld & Co's Queen street establishment.
- Cut No. 10—Ruggles & Co's Drug Store. This was situated on the corner of Merchant and Kaahumanu streets. It was a two-story coral building erected by Dr. R. W. Wood about 1845 or 6. It was moved into by Dr. E. Hoffman from his Queen street store about 1865 and vacated in 1877 that it might be torn down to give place to the present Bank building of Bishop & Co.
- Cut No. 11—"French Store" of P. Mitchell, situate on King street, adjoining the Globe Hotel premises at this time, though it wound up its existence later on Nuuanu street at the Mitchell & Fale's stand.
- Cut No. 12—Reynold's store, a low two-story coral building that stood in back of where the present Royal Hotel stands, corner of Nuuanu and Merchant streets. It was probably erected by him some time in the thirties, as his first store in 1829, after his leaving French's employ, was of grass. This stone building was torn down about 1855, just before the erection of the first Sailor's Home.
- Cut No. 13—Shown as Chas. Vincent's, was the carpenter shop on King street, near Maunakea, a wooden two-story building, with his office in the brick structure on the corner. This place was the centre of activity for quite a while following the period of small-pox. Vincent's force of mechanics, (augmented by several from San Francisco, including sash, door and blind makers, and one or two wood carvers,) secured him the best work

of the town. It was by this influx of coast workmen that the time of commencing work in the morning was changed to seven o'clock, to labor continuously, as now, till noon, instead of beginning at half-past six and knocking off at half-past seven for a half hour's breakfast.

Cut No. 14.—Globe Hotel, about this time kept by L. Franconi, was situated in back from King street, near Fort, with entrance from both. We fail to find the time of its erection, or who by, but the main building only gave way last year to meet the building improvements on Fort street in the erection of the Ehler's Block.

Cut No. 15.—Hudson Bay Co.'s Store, Queen street, a two-story coral building, another of the early day structures, as it was in use by the Company in 1835 or earlier. During its existence it had sundry successive agents or managers, principal of whom perhaps was George Pelly, owing to his longer residence here. During his term Honolulu was visited by Sir George Simpson, one of its home directors, who did this country good service in counteracting in London much of the evil work that his nephew, Alexr. Simpson, did here in 1842 or 3 as the Acting British Consul during the absence of Charlton, in pressing the claims for alleged injuries to British subjects.

This store ceased with Bissell's term of Agency, about 1863, and in all its period was known as having but one price, whether for a single article or a dozen; or one piece or a whole bale of goods.

Cut No. 16.—Dr. Lathrop's Drug Store, a two-story wooden building situate on Queen street adjoining the Makee & Anthon block, succeeded to and occupied as such for many years by Dr. Mc. Kibbin. The house is still standing

and in use as a Chinese Coffee Shop, the last of the old time structures remaining on that thoroughfare.

PLATE No. 4.

Cut No. 1—Rice & Co., a General Commission and Auction firm composed at this time of Wm. B. Rice and A. P. Everett, doing business at the Ewa corner of Nuuanu and Queen streets, with John F. Colburn as their Auctioneer. They occupied the second floor; on the first, or ground floor, was the wholesale liquor business of H. Robinson & Co. This building, which was of coral, was the one in which the historic firm of Ladd & Co. did business in their day here. On its demolition, about 1870, the blocks of coral were used—as a trial—to pave Kaahumanu street, but a few years proved its unfitness for street traffic.

Adjoining Rice & Co's., is shown Ed. Burgess' Coffee Shop, a small wooden structure that lined with Nuuanu street. This is said to have been the pioneer refreshment saloon of its kind in Honolulu. Shortly after the time of these views Burgess was succeeded by Fox, the baker, and on his retiring from business, it was bought by H. J. Nolte, his assistant, and G. Wilhelm (now of Hilo). After some changes the business is found located on the opposite corner, eventually owning the building, but on the erection of the Beaver Block, in 1878, Mr. Nolte moved from "the old corner," as it was called, and opened his present Beaver Coffee Saloon, on Fort street.

Cut No. 2—T. Spencer, Ship Chandler, Queen street. This store was famed in the flush whaling days as headquarters of the fleet, and the stand now occupied by the Inter-island Steam Navigation Co. has, under various ownerships, outlived all city front competitors.

In the full tide of success Capt. Tom Spencer, as

he was familiarly known, bought the land and business interests of B. Pitman Esq. at Hilo, and moved thither in 1861. As the whaling business declined he transferred his attention from Merchandising to sugar, which, with his generous hospitality, largely reduced his wealth by the time of his death in 1884. He was well known as a large hearted man and an intensely patriotic American.

Cut No. 3—Makee & Anthon's Block. This was the first three-storied brick building erected in Honolulu. It was built in 1853, its pressed bricks and dressed granite trimmings coming, with its plans, from Boston. Though now occupied entirely by M. S. Grinbaum & Co., General and Commission Merchants and Sugar Factors, its early days are recalled as giving space to Aldrich & Bishop, Importers and dealers in general Mdse. on Queen street; Dr. Hoffman's Drug Store on the corner, an office on the Kaahumanu street mauka end, that a few years later—August 17th. 1857—was the birth-place of the Bank of Bishop & Co. Offices on the second floor were occupied by D. C. Waterman, Shipping and Comm. Merchant and by C. A. & H. F. Poor, Importers and Genrl. Merchants. This latter firm was also largely interested in the then flourishing Pulu business of the islands. Both Capt. Makee and Louis Anthon had offices for a time in the building, but their partnership expired by limitation while the foundations were being laid.

Cut No. 4—C. Brewer & Co. Shipping & Comm. Merchants. The sketch is shown as the office jointly of Brewer & Co. and S. H. Williams & Co. which stood in the rear of the Fort street building, now occupied by H. May & Co. The warehouse, still doing the same firm good service, is seen in the back ground. A few years sub-

sequent to the time of the sketches under review the place of business of the firm was moved to the Market building, on Queen street. The full early history of this house has recently had publication and is doubtless familiar to all.

Cut No. 5—D. N. Flitner, Watchmaker, Jeweler and Chronometer rater, succeeded to the business and stand of E. H. Boardman that stood a little back from the street, at the corner of Hotel and Union streets in 1849. The building is still standing, the front being hid behind the triangular shaped art show room of King Bros. The transit building of classic model erected later for Mr. Flitner on the eastern corner of the lot is the same now in use by this government, having been moved conveniently near the Survey office.

Cut No. 6—J. C. Spalding, Ship Chandler & Comm. Merchant, succeeded to the business of Crabb & Spalding, situate at this time in the "French" premises, with entrances Fort and Merchant streets. About this same time Mr. Spalding moved to Kaahumanu street, and afterward to the Robinson building on Queen street.

Cut No. 7—Is shown as the Honolulu Iron Works, though by right it should be the Honolulu Flour Mill, for the machine shop of D. M. Weston, its founder, occupied but a portion of the first floor, the boiler room and foundry being in the shed adjoining. This concern began in 1854, initiating steam power for business purposes in Honolulu, and was situated just mauka of the old fish market, on the site of their present boiler shop. In 1860 the whole premises, with much adjoining property, was swept away by fire. The foundry, at that time owned by Mr. Thomas Hughes, was soon rebuilt, and with the aid of the late W. L. Green gradually increased its capital and efficiency till, becoming a corporation,

it has contributed largely to the development of the sugar industry of the islands. It may not be generally known that Mr. Weston's first machine and blacksmithing shop, from whence he moved to the place illustrated, was in a small adobe building that stood on Miller street, above Beretania.

Cut No. 8—Henry Sea, Auctioneer, upstairs, and R. Coady & Co., Chandlers and Commission Merchants, on the main floor, occupied jointly, for a time, the then three-storied wooden building on Kaahumanu street adjoining Melchers & Co., now F. A. Schaefer & Co. Its upper floor was used for many years as a sail-loft.

Coady & Co. made a notable venture in 1850 by the purchase of the whaleship Chas. Drew and her cargo of 1,300 barrels of oil and 10,000 pounds bone, which went on the reef October 23d of that year, which they subsequently floated off and brought into port. Mr. Coady died in 1858 on a passage to San Francisco for his health, and the business was thereupon wound up. Upon this building changing hands, some twelve years ago, it was reduced one-story and partitioned off on the first floor into sundry law offices; the second being devoted to storage.

Cut No. 9—Hawaiian Steam Navigation Co's Office, of which H. Prendergast was the local Agent to look after foreign interests.

This was a California venture to do inter-island coasting service with worn out side-wheel river boats. It had an existence of less than two years.

Cut No. 10—Polynesian Office, known also in its day as the government printing office was erected in 1847. It was a two-story coral building, that stood on the site of the present post office. It was originally designed to serve also as post office and for several years, under

Mr. H. M. Whitney's charge, this department occupied the front portion of the first floor, but on the government offices changing from Honolulu Hale to the "Pelly" premises, the Post office moved into more spacious quarters in the vacated building. In 1869 the old building was torn down to make room for the present one.

CUT No. 11--Allen & Co. Shipping & General Merchants, situate at the corner of Queen and Kaahumanu streets consisted of S. C. and W. F. Allen. Like a number of other firms of their day they became interested in whaling vessels and traders from this port, few of which probably proved profitable ventures. The papers of this period contain few advertisements of this firm, yet it is remembered as noted for its door bulletins of alphabetic couplet announcements such as "Axes and Anchovies," "Tacks and Ticking," "Saws and Sardines," "Hats and Hammers," etc. Whether or not the firm being composed of A. & A. influenced this is not known, but Mr. S. C. A. was looked upon as the "dry joker."

CUT No. 12--Porter & Ogden, an English firm of Importing and Commission Merchants, whose place of business stood in back from the road, with entrances from both Kaahumanu and Merchant streets. Like many of the two-story buildings of early Honolulu, the first story was quite low, possibly not over eight feet, if that, the erection of which is credited, by some, to Wm. French, and by others to Eli Jones, early in the "thirties." For a time it was occupied by Stephen D. Mackintosh, and was the birth-place of Honolulu's first English newspaper, the Sandwich Islands Gazette, in 1836.

This building was one of the last to give way to modern business structures in its block, and during

its existence had, from various circumstances, considerable historic interest. On August 11, 1854, the senior member of the firm shot himself, at his residence, over some trouble with a native woman; an incident which advertised the house freely for some time. Following Porter's death the business was continued awhile in the name of Frederick Ogden. To the younger generation the building was best known by the Porter & Ogden name, though it had long use afterwards as Joe Roderick's Restaurant.

CUT No. 13—Captain B. F. Snow's store, a spacious two-story coral building that stood on Merchant street, near the corner of Fort, gave way only in 1887 for the McInerny Block, which occupies the whole of the "Snow Premises." The building was erected probably in the "forties," and for some time was occupied by Makee & Jones, afterwards Makee & Anthon. It was moved into by Captain Snow, following his fire in the Brewer premises on Fort street in 1852, near the site of the building now occupied by H. May & Co. Upon his death in 1866 the business was wound up. Captain Snow was laid to rest, December 20th, on the fortieth anniversary of his arrival in Honolulu from Boston in the brig Active.

CUT No. 14—Mitchell & Fales, ship chandlers, Nuuanu street, opposite Merchant street became successors to Lewis & Co. (by the withdrawal of Jno. G. Lewis therefrom to become a Real Estate Broker and General Agent), but like its predecessor was of short duration and went to pieces; Capt. Nathl. Fales, Jr. retiring and Mr. I. R. Mitchell drifting into other business. In 1853 they were Agents also of Wells, Fargo & Co., with express office room in the adjoining building, corner of Marine street.

CUT No. 15—Melchers & Co., General Importing and Commission Merchants; a German firm, occupying the two-story building on the corner of Merchant and Kaahumanu streets, for whom it was built in 1853-4, and now occupied by F. A. Schaefer & Co. who succeeded to the business some twenty-five years ago. Melchers & Co. moved to their new building from the stand just described as Mitchell & Fales.

CUT No. 16—Von Holt & Heuck, dealers in General Merchandise, also a German firm, more particularly devoted to the retail trade. Their store at the time here shown was on the mauka, or upper, side of King street, but after the Varieties Theatre fire, in 1855, they moved across the way, occupying a portion of the site covered by the recently erected Von Holt block. Some years later they moved to the Cumming's building, corner of Fort and Merchant streets, where the firm dissolved, owing to ill health of the senior partner; and after a few years existence in T. C. Heuck's name, he discontinued business and returned home to Germany.

PLATE No. 5.

CUT No. 1—Residence of Jno. C. Bullions,—one of the firm of R. Coady & Co.—not identified.

CUT No. 2—Residence of Jules Dudoit, on Beretania street, known in these later years as the Dickson house, but erected by Mr. Dudoit—who was for some time acting French Consul at this port—about 1845. Its spacious rooms and wide verandah running the entire length of the front made it early conspicuous by such provisions for for Honolulu climate comforts, and though of reputed light construction, of wood, it bids fair to last yet many years.

Cut No. 3—Capt. Snow's residence, Hotel street, adjoining the Hawaiian Hotel, and for several years past has been recognized as part of the Hotel, property, and generally designated the "Snow cottage."

Cut No. 4—Residence of Alexr. J. Cartwright, corner of Fort and Chaplain streets; for some years past, until comparatively recently, the property and residence of Wm. G. Irwin Esq. Originally it was the home of the Thompsons, Mr. F. W. T. (of early Honolulu Auction fame) erecting it about 1849 or 50.

Cut No. 5—J. C. Spalding's residence, a two-story coral building on Union street, said to have been built away back in the "thirties" by Geo. Wood and, despite its small windows, was for many years one of the fashionable residences. It is now part of the Catholic Mission premises.

Cut No. 6—Residence of Capt. T. Spencer, situate on Union street and Adams lane, in what was known as the Fayerweather premises then adjoining and now part of the Monsarratt property.

Cut No. 7—Dr. Ford's residence. This is also one of Honolulu's early structures, situate on Union street, having been erected by Capt. Dowsett in 1832, and was occupied as the family homestead at the time of his voyage to China in 1834, since when he was never heard of. The house is of peculiar construction. Like many of the two-story houses of the period the lower story is coral and the upper of wood, but this has, or had, beams and other ship-building features more or less prominent. The building has been in use for some years past as a lodging house, and gives promise of outlasting many of more recent date.

CUT No. 8—Capt. Crabbe's residence. This was the Wm. French premises, situate on Alakea street, the house standing just mauka of the present Hotel entrance from that thoroughfare. About 1882 it was torn down to permit Hotel improvements and extension of its grounds.

CUT No. 9—Residence of Mr. Jas. I. Dowsett, situate at the bend on Union street, foot of Garden lane, (adjoining No. 7.) It was erected by Mr. Dowsett in 1847, and has been the Dowsett-Monsarrat homestead almost continuously ever since.

CUTS No. 10,

11 & 12—Representing the residences of Porter & Ogden and Henry Macfarlane on Beretania street, and W. Sumner on Richards street—all of which have long since given way to the improvements of their neighborhood—fairly illustrate the style of cottage homes then in vogue.

CUT No. 13—Dr. R. W. Wood's residence, situate on Hotel street, now and for some twenty years past Dr. John S. McGrew's. It dates from 1847, and was one of the structures contributing to the building activity just prior to the exodus of Honoluluans through the California gold excitement of '49.

CUT No. 14—The Bungalow. This structure, in name and style a reminder of India, was the creation of a Mr. Theod. Shillaber who came from that quarter with a cargo of goods in 1847, and established himself here in business for several years, then moving to larger fields. As a residence it was not a success after its owner's departure, and after a number of years idleness the whole premises, now used by the Pacific Tennis Club, corner of Richards and Union Square, sold for little more than was obtained for the coral stones when the building was demolished.

Cut No. 15—Dr. Newcomb's residence. This was a comfortably spacious dwelling that stood on Beretania street, opposite the Kaumakapili Church. It gave way to the crowding influences of "China-town" many years ago, and by the great fire of 1886 was wiped out of existence entirely.

Cut No. 16—Residence of Mr. Henry Sea, situate on Richards street, adjoining Wm. Sumner's, and like it, probably, dating back into the "thirties." The lot now forms part of the Executive grounds.

PLATE No. 6.

Cut No. 1—Dr. Lathrop's residence, corner of Fort and Beretania streets. This is one of the old-time houses still in existence, and was erected by Captain Chas. Brewer to succeed the grass house which stood on the lot at the time of its purchase from Captain G. H. Nye in 1831. This house was the centre of attraction in September, 1853, from the prominent part which Dr. Lathrop (as also J. D. Blair, an eminent lawyer residing with him,) took in the movement which resulted in the termination of Dr. Judd's administration, from the brilliancy of its illumination, with many other buildings on the evening when the event was celebrated. The premises are now owned by the Catholic Mission.

Cut No. 2—Residence of Hon. A. Paki, King street, known for many years past as Hon. Chas. R. Bishop's, and now as the "Arlington Hotel." The date of its erection is 1847, a year of considerable building activity, since when it has held a prominent place in the history of Honolulu.

Cut No. 3—Washington place. This noted building was designed and erected by a Capt. Isaac Hart—by trade an architect and builder—for Captain J. Dominis during the

“forties.” It took several years in its construction, during which time Captain Dominis voyaged back and forth to China, bringing with him sundry material toward its completion. His last trip, in 1847—when he was lost—was to have brought its furnishings.

The name “Washington Place” was given to it by the American Commissioner at the time, Mr. Ten Eyck, and confirmed by the King.

It was always the residence of widow Dominis up to the time of her death in 1889, and her son the late Governor Jno. O. Dominis, and since the downfall of the monarchy has been the home of his widow, Ex-Queen Liliuokalani.

CUT No. 4.—Hon. John Ii’s residence. This was a wooden building that stood on the site of the present Judiciary building, for the erection of which it gave way in 1871. This was known as the home of a number of young chiefs, of whom John Ii was guardian.

CUT No. 5.—Residence of Judge Andrews, Nuuanu Valley. This house was built in 1850, and may be looked on as the home of Andrew’s Hawaiian Dictionary; as it was here the painstaking work was brought to a successful issue. The makai portion of the lot held a grove of Koa trees, which probably gave reason for its native name, “Wa-na-na-koa..” One by one they died away, and the name applies now more appropriately as a memory of the past.

CUT No. 6.—Mr. John Ladd’s residence, at the junction of Union, Beretania and Alakea streets, in what was known as the Townsend premises—time of erection not ascertained. A new building was put up by the late Alexander J. Cartwright upon his purchase of the property some years ago, which was enlarged and modernized only a short time before his death in 1892.

- CUT No. 7—Residence of Mr. J. H. Wood, Nuuanu valley, situated a little above the first bridge. This was one of the early departures from the cottage style of architecture prevailing in Honolulu in the "fifties," and for many years maintained its individuality. The lot fronted a portion of Dr. Hillebrand's premises.
- CUT No. 8—R. A. S. Wood's residence, Beretania street, between the old Fort Street Church lot and Queen Emma's property. This house was erected early in the "fifties," probably 1851, and was occupied by its owner and family up to the time of his leaving for California about 1862. It was owned for a time by R. C. Wyllie, but is known better of late years as the Bolles' premises. It is still in existence.
- CUT No. 9—Residence of A. B. Bates, Nuuanu valley, just above the second bridge, dates from the early "fifties." For a number of years it was afterward owned and occupied by C. C. Harris, then by the late Capt. T. H. Hobron and family, since which time the house has been materially altered and enlarged by the addition of a second story. The parent Royal Palm trees of the islands grace the Nuuanu entrance to the grounds.
- CUT No. 10—Capt. Jas. Makee's residence, well up in Nuuanu Valley, opposite what is generally designated as Queen Emma's. For some years past the buildings have been tenanted by several of Queen Emma's retainers, and are permitted to fall to decay, but the horticultural features of the premises, for which the Makee homes were always famous, still survive.
- CUT No. 11—Residence of Dr. G. P. Judd—situate makai of the original Nuuanu cemetery on the corner of Judd street, a two-story stone structure, erected in 1847. In the early days of this home, while Dr. Judd administered Hawaiian affairs, it was the scene of not a few of this country's critical questions, as it has also witnessed its many triumphs.



- Cut No.12—Dr. Wm. Hillebrand's residence. This was a latticed cottage that stood back off the Valley road from which it was reached by a driveway mauka of Jno. H. Wood's premises. It was built about 1853 and Dr. Hillebrand's botanical tastes soon made his home famous for the varied number of rare plants which beautified the grounds. Some years since this homestead was secured by the late T. R. Foster, and a fine two-story residence erected in place of the cottage here shown.
- Cut No.13—Residence of Rev. S. C. Damon, then, and up to the time of his death in 1885, Seaman's Chaplain at this port, was erected prior to 1840 by his predecessor Rev. John Diell. Dr. Damon's identification with all benevolent and public measures for the welfare of the community early made this one of the best known homes of the islands. Since passing into the hands of his son, F. W. Damon, the house has been made two-story and otherwise considerably changed. To Dr. Damon and this home is to be accredited the Mission work among the Chinese of these islands, now so successfully conducted under the superintendency of F. W. Damon and wife.
- Cut No.14—Capt. G. H. Luce's residence, Nuuanu Avenue. This was a cottage that stood near the road on what is known as the Parker premises, now the corner of Kuakini street. Shortly after the time of this sketch the Luce homestead was transferred to "Little Greenwich" on the plains—now J. H. Wright's—where they resided for many years.
- Cut No.15—Residence of Rev. A. Bishop, Nuuanu Valley. This cottage stands well back from the road and became perhaps better known later as the residence of Mrs. J. E. Hillebrand, his daughter.
- Cut No.16—Waterfall in Nuuanu Valley, well known as Kapena Falls, more attractive in by-gone days than of late years since the water shed of Nuuanu has of necessity been made to conserve the valley reservoirs. T. G. T.

ERRATUM.

On page 32, under Cut No. 14, 5th line, for “ Greenwich ”
read “ Britain.”

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